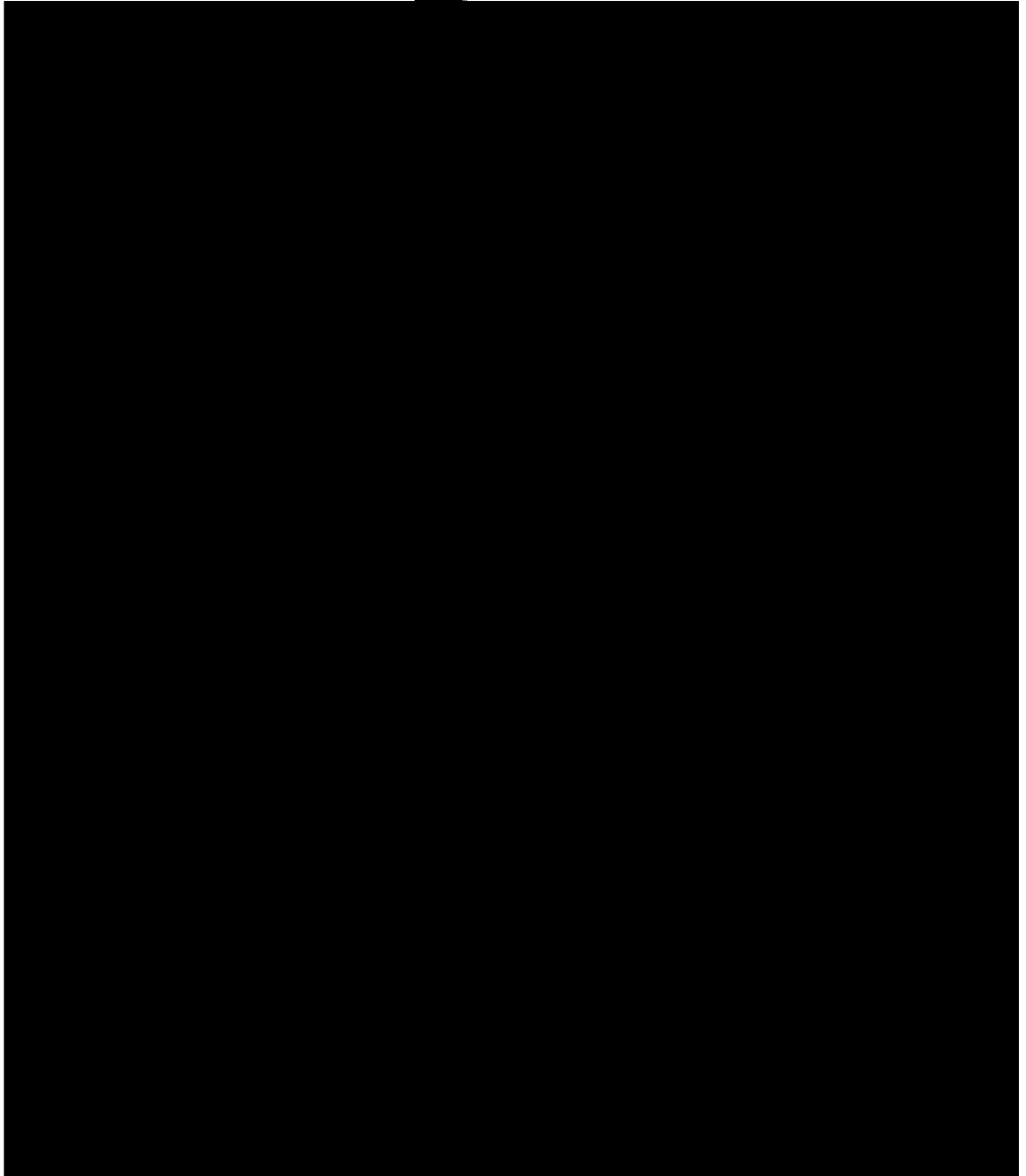


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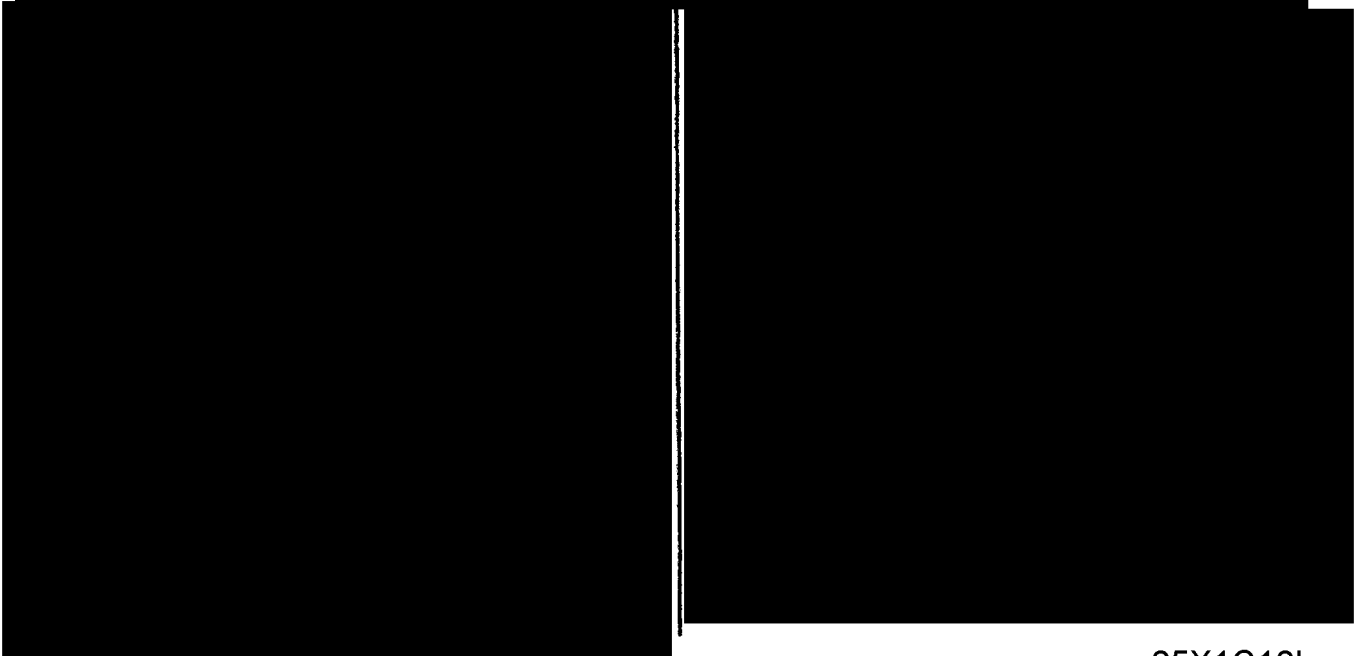
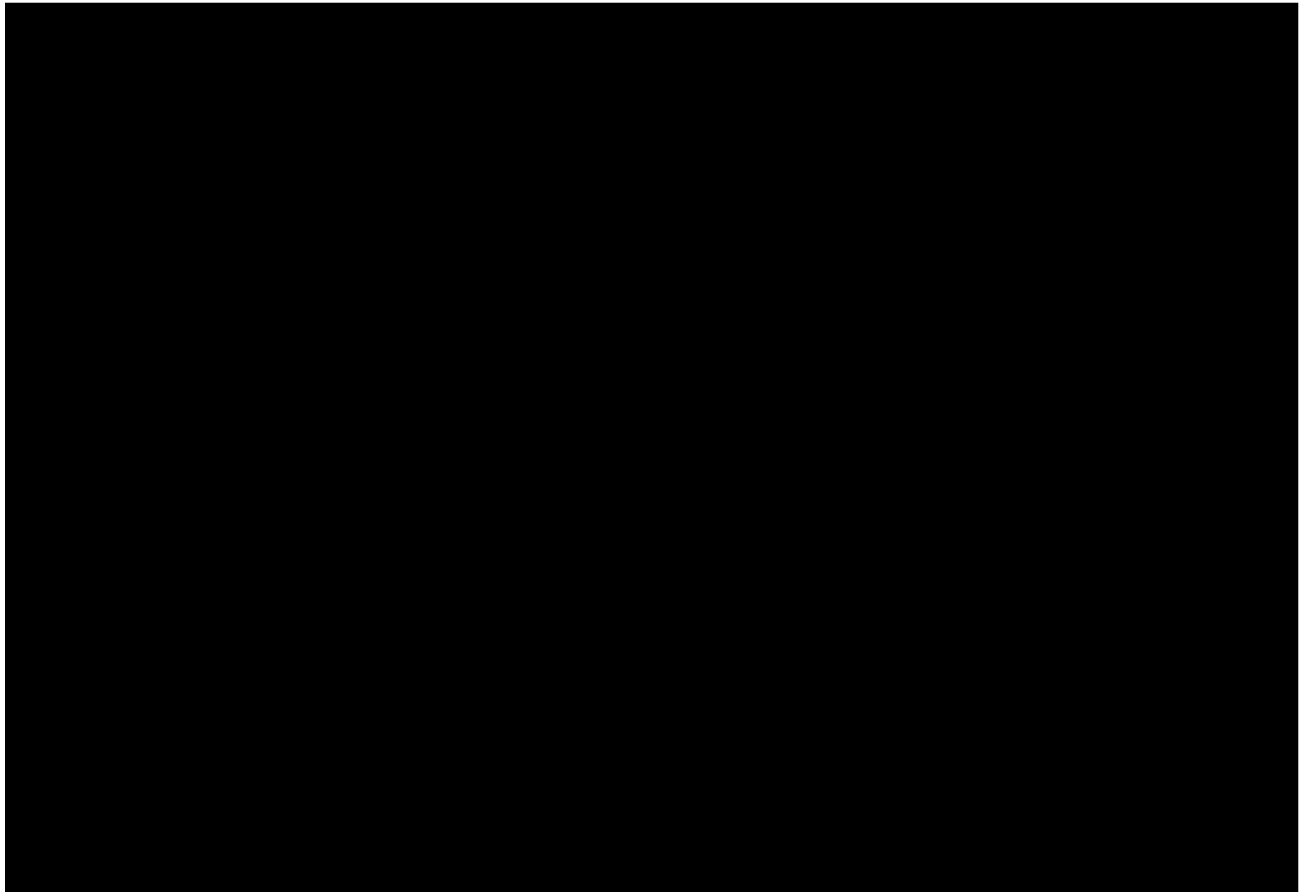
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10 May 1965

Briefly Noted



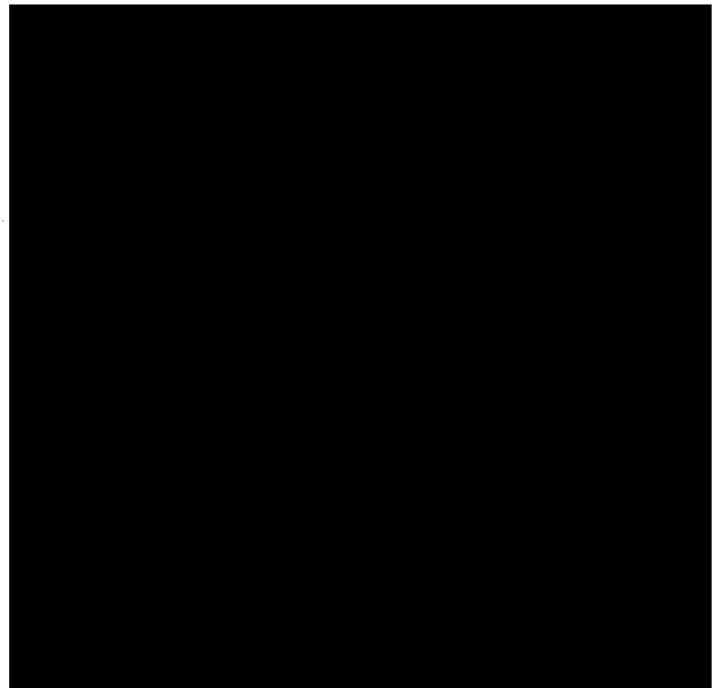
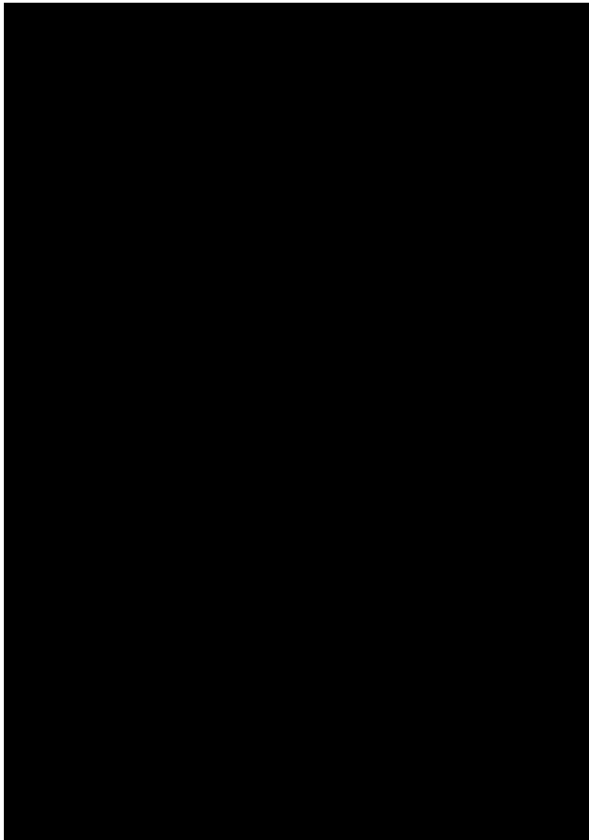
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Significant Dates ▶

MAY

- 22 Organization of African Unity (OAU) signed at Addis Ababa, 22-25 May, 1963.
- 23 Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) founded. 45th anniversary. 1920
- 23 Federal Republic of Germany proclaimed (made fully independent 5 May same year, as Western Powers lifted remaining controls). Tenth anniversary. 1955
- 26 Khrushchev speech in Belgrade blaming Soviet side for errors and Beria for break. Tenth anniversary. 1955

JUNE

- 1 International Children's Day, celebrated by the Communist Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF).
- 14 Treaty of Tientsin, second "Unequal Treaty," similar to 16 May Treaty of Aigan. 1858
- 15 Magna Carta signed at Runnymede by King John. 1215 (750th anniversary)
- 17 International Christian Democratic Youth Congress, West Berlin, June, to end on 17 June, anniversary of East German revolt. 1953
- 17 USSR occupies Estonia and Latvia despite non-aggression treaties. World War II, 1940. Twenty-fifth anniversary.
- 17 Hungary announces trial and execution of Imre Nagy. 1958
- 19 Chinese Communists charged with Tibetan genocide by International Commission of Jurists. 1960 Fifth anniversary.
- 19 Sixteen Polish leaders of Home Army and legitimate Govt-in-exile, earlier invited to Soviet Occupation Headquarters under safe conduct, tried in Moscow for "anti-Soviet activity" 19-21 June 1945. (Sentenced 22 July). 1945 Twentieth anniversary WW II.
- 22 Germany invades the USSR. 1941
- 24 Afro-Asian Foreign Ministers Meeting, prelim to II Afro-Asian Conference, Algiers.

PROPAGANDIST'S GUIDE to COMMUNIST DISSENSIONS



#52

Commentary

14-27 April 1965

Principal Developments:

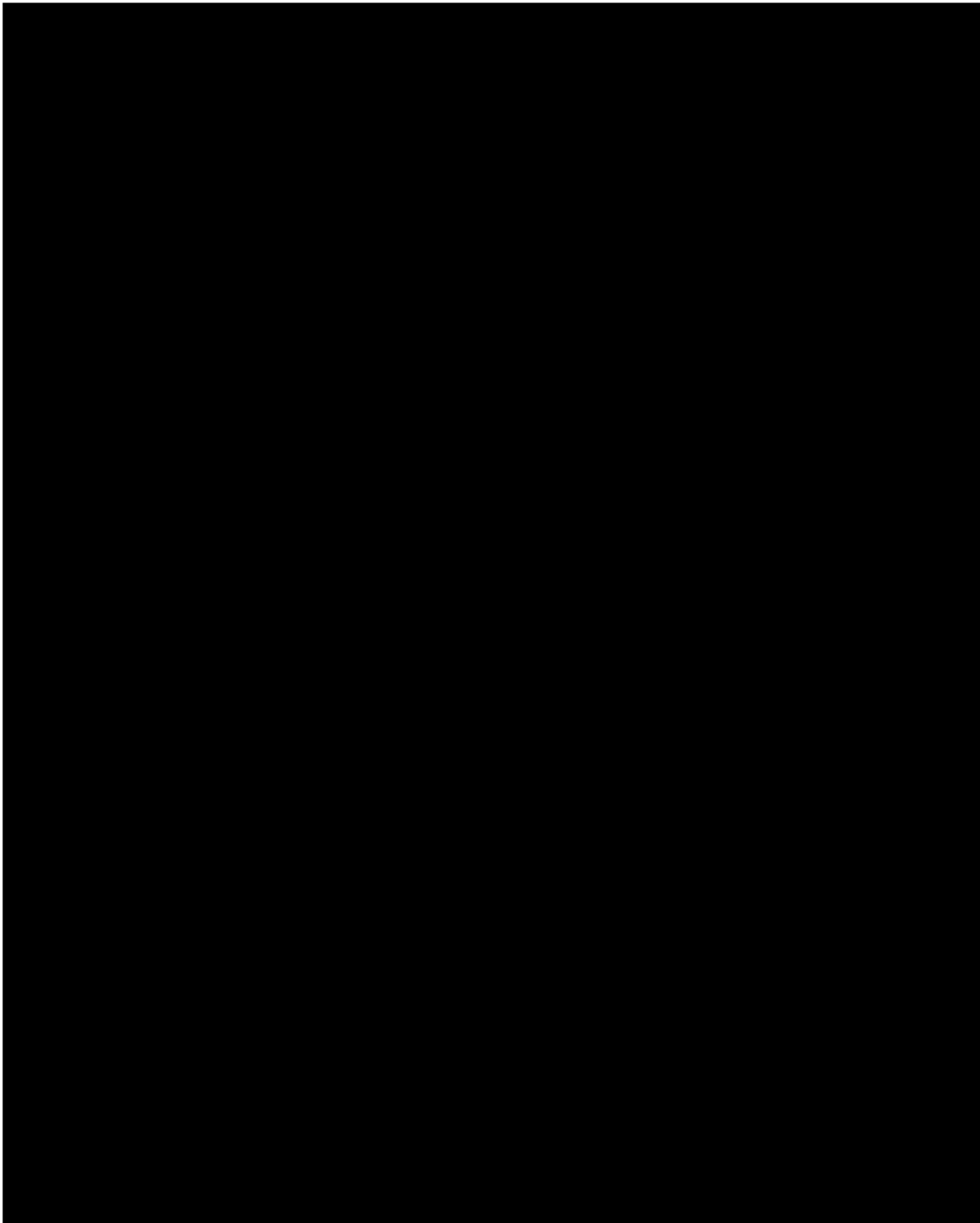
1. While Communist media on both sides continue to focus largely on warfare in Vietnam, the CPSU makes a further public effort -- in the authoritative Demichev speech at the Moscow Lenin 95th Anniversary commemoration -- to push for Sino-Soviet solidarity against imperialist aggression.

2. The Chinese, however, reply with another open, comprehensive attack on the CPSU leadership and its policies, spreading over the front pages of all Peking papers a 3,000-word "editor's note" prefacing the 5th volume of Khrushchev's Statements, -- which includes K's general report to the 20th CPSU Congress. "All the current differences in the ICM spring from that Congress, and they are becoming deeper with each passing day." Included in this restatement of China's case against the CPSU leadership is strong emphasis on the charge of "collaboration between the Soviet Union and the United States to dominate the world" which "can never stamp out the just struggles of the great Vietnamese people and the revolutionary peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism."

3. The Albanians push their charges even further, now depicting Soviet-American collaboration in a "diabolical Soviet operation" aimed to turn Vietnam into an anti-Chinese base. They imply that American bombings in North Vietnam provide a suitable pretext for Moscow to send in its "so-called 'volunteers,' alleged experts, rocket technicians, etc.," to "occupy key places in Vietnam," after the "culmination" of which the bombings will stop. The Albanians also go further than ever before in their blatant exhortation of the "Soviet revolutionary Communists" to "break and crush" the "counter-revolutionary plot" of the K. revisionists and "defend the name and honor of their heroic party."

4. The high-level Italian CP mission to Hanoi (see #51 for significance) departs from Rome on the 23rd via Prague, and spends 25-27 April in Moscow, conferring with Suslov and Ponomarev. It is reported that they plan to stop in Peking for further talks en route, and to visit Indonesia and India after Vietnam.

5. No information is available on the results of a 1-week secret visit to Moscow by a top-level North Vietnamese Party-State delegation, followed by a 4-day visit in Peking, other than the joint communique signed with the Soviets which seems to contain a somewhat more concrete -- but still conditional -- Soviet promise to send volunteers if necessary. There is no communique from the Peking visit, and the returning delegation says simply that the entire trip "ended successfully."



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CHRONOLOGY -- COMMUNIST DISSENSIONS

#52

14-27 April 1965

April 14: An article in Akahata, Japanese CP daily, denouncing the pro-Soviet "anti-party revisionists" in Japan -- Shiga, Suzuki, Kasuga, etc., -- ties them in with "activities being carried out openly or secretly by the international modern revisionists ... in an attempt to direct the Vietnam issue along the track of peaceful solution through an unprincipled international conference."

"In other words, they are forcibly attempting to put the Vietnamese people's struggle within the framework of American-Soviet cooperation, so as to make the struggle digress from the path of smashing, once and for all, U.S. imperialist aggression ... and to direct it on the path of compromising with and capitulating to U.S. imperialism by negotiated honorable solution."

NCNA publicizes the article on the 24th.

April 15: Indonesian CP daily Harian Rakjat briefly relates a meeting between Cuban Charge d'Affaires Vazquez de la Garza (sic) and Indonesian Communist Minister Njoto (newly appointed as Cabinet advisor) to discuss "matters pertaining to the improvement of Cuban-Indonesian relations." Njoto is reported as welcoming the Charge's statement that the Cuban revolution is anti-revisionist and declaring that revolutions in SE Asia are also anti-revisionist. "Revolution and revisionism cannot be united -- fertile soil for revolution is barren for revisionism, and fertile soil for revisionism is barren for revolution."

April 17-23: Moscow and Hanoi announce on the 17th that a top-level North Vietnamese Party-State delegation headed by Party First Secretary Le Duan, Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh had held week-long secret talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow. The communique released next day cautiously promises Soviet volunteers to N. Vietnam, conditional upon "intensification of U.S. aggression" and request by the Hanoi Government. The delegation visits Peking 4 days en route home, with no communique released. Announcing the delegation's return on the 23rd (with both the Soviet and Chinese Ambassadors at the airport to greet them), Hanoi says that "the visit ended successfully."

April 19: Left-wing Paris independent weekly L'Express article entitled "The Pro-Chinese Are Organizing" states that a dozen pro-Chinese Communists in France are preparing for a meeting of the pro-Chinese Communist "parties" of Europe in Switzerland in August.

(Chronology Cont.)

April 20 & 22: 7,000-word Albanian Party daily Zeri I Popullit editorial on 20th -- "The Treacherous Group of Soviet Revisionists Are Supporting the U.S. Imperialists in Their Aggression Against Vietnam" -- denounces "the alleged socialist government of the Brezhnev-Kosygin-Mikoyan-Suslov group, these traitors to the socialist cause, (which) has gone down on its knees before American imperialism" and, more challengingly than ever, exhorts the Soviet people to "overthrow this perfidious leadership." Jibing at revisionist talk about "readiness" to help Vietnam and not about concrete action, the Albanians charge that, "cunningly justifying and covering up their bluff," the "Khrushchevite revisionists are circulating a scandalous lie ... that, allegedly, their aid is restricted because of obstruction from China."

The editorial includes a series of taunting paragraphs evidently intended to goad militant opposition elements in the CPSU into action against the leadership, such as:

"Your treacherous Khrushchevite leadership talks about the powerful Soviet fleet. Soviet brothers, is it not high time to have a look and to verify what this fleet is like and in whose hands it is? ... If it exists, then allow us to ask: is it there to decorate your ports or to defend the Soviet Union? In this case, we have the right to state that at present the voice of your military fleet is heard very little...."

The Albanians then charge the Soviet leadership with intent to infiltrate and subvert Vietnam and turn it into a base for Soviet-American collaboration against China:

"The Khrushchevite revisionists are openly playing a dangerous game at the expense of the Vietnamese people, socialism, and peace. The diabolical aim of the Soviet renegades is to get the DRV into their net by undertaking an operation to allegedly send arms and volunteers into that country.... This action ... is accompanied by U.S. bombings, which will only stop with the culmination of the Soviet operation -- that is, when so-called Soviet 'volunteers,' as alleged experts, rocket technicians, etc., have occupied key places in Vietnam."

"Thus, the Soviet revisionists ... hope and endeavor to create a favorable, relatively calm situation for negotiations with the Americans, and to turn Vietnam and Indochina into a base for plots and threats against the CFR...."

The Albanians add, however, that the Vietnamese Party, Government, and people are very alert, and "this diabolical Soviet operation will certainly fail due to their alertness."

In another 7,000-word editorial on the 22nd pegged to the 95th anniversary of Lenin's birth, Zeri I Popullit further exhorts "Soviet revolutionary Communists" to "sweep out" the leadership:

"We are unshakably convinced that the Soviet revolutionary Communists ... will not allow the K. revisionist gang to play with the destiny of the Soviet Union. They will break and crush its counter-revolutionary plot and defend the name and honor of their heroic party...."

April 22: All parties celebrate the 95th anniversary of Lenin's birth. Principle speaker in Moscow, leading ideologist Petr Demichev, CC Secretary and Presidium candidate member, says that CPSU "has launched important steps in the direction" of an improvement in relations with the CCP, but emphasizes that this "depends not only on us." He also complains that "some people are attempting to shove onto us a false choice, whether to support the peoples' liberation struggle or to carry out the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems." The lower-level Peking commemoration, sponsored by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, produced "a report on learning from Lenin's revolutionary spirit." (Text not available.) Most interesting among the statements by other parties to come to our attention is an article by Indonesian CP Second Deputy Chairman Njoto in Party daily Harian Rakjat on the 23rd. It begins:

"President Sukarno visited Moscow last autumn, had sharp debates with Khrushchey, went to Cairo, and delivered a speech to the non-aligned conference in which he said sarcastically, 'Long live peaceful coexistence between Moscow and Washington,' and a few days later Khrushchey fell. And with him fell the line of 'peaceful coexistence' between socialism and imperialism. This is a victory for the M-Ls and other revolutionaries of the world."

April 23: Mongolian Party/State boss Tsedenbal, a frequent visitor to the USSR, completes an 11-day visit by reaffirming total support of the CPSU and USSR in everything.

April 23 and continuing: TASS Rome on 23rd reports departure of Italian CP delegation headed by Pajetta for Hanoi. (See #51, April 10, for announcement of mission.) Reuters in Rome adds on the 24th that the PCI delegation is stopping at Prague, Moscow and Peking en route, and will go on to Indonesia and India for Hanoi. TASS Moscow reports on the 27th that the delegation departed by air (no destination mentioned) after talks with CPSU specialists Suslov and Ponomarev on 25-27 April.

April 27-28: NCNA Peking announces on the 27th, and all Peking papers front-page on 28th, publication of the 5th volume of Khrushchey's State-ments, containing "34 speeches, reports and interviews by K." made public in 1956, including K's general report to the 20th CPSU Congress, -- together with the text of a 3,000-word prefatory "editor's note" under

the banner headline: "20th CPSU Congress Is The Root From Which Stems All Evil of Khrushchev Revisionists." The "note" is essentially a summary of the entire Chinese case against the CPSU on this most fundamental aspect of their differences, including pithy passages such as the following:

"... Out of that Congress came such things as the 22nd CPSU Congress, the CPSU Program, the 'three peacefuls' and 'two entires' (peaceful coexistence, peaceful competition and peaceful transition; the state of the entire people and the party of the entire people), and the 'four alignments with and four against' (alignment with imperialism against socialism, alignment with the U.S. against China and other revolutionary countries, .../etc./)....

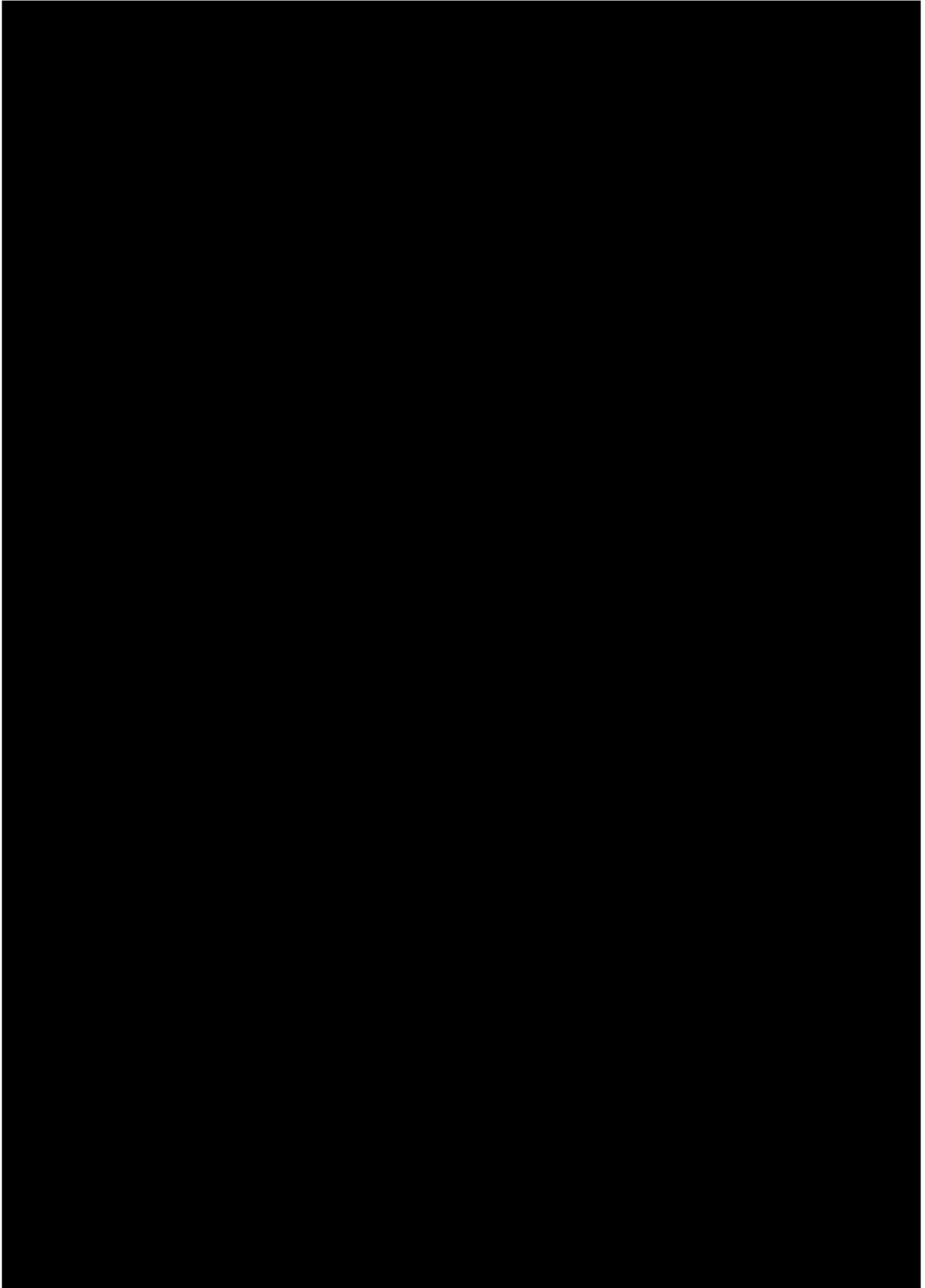
"... In the final analysis, all the current differences in the ICM spring from that Congress, and they are becoming deeper with each passing day....

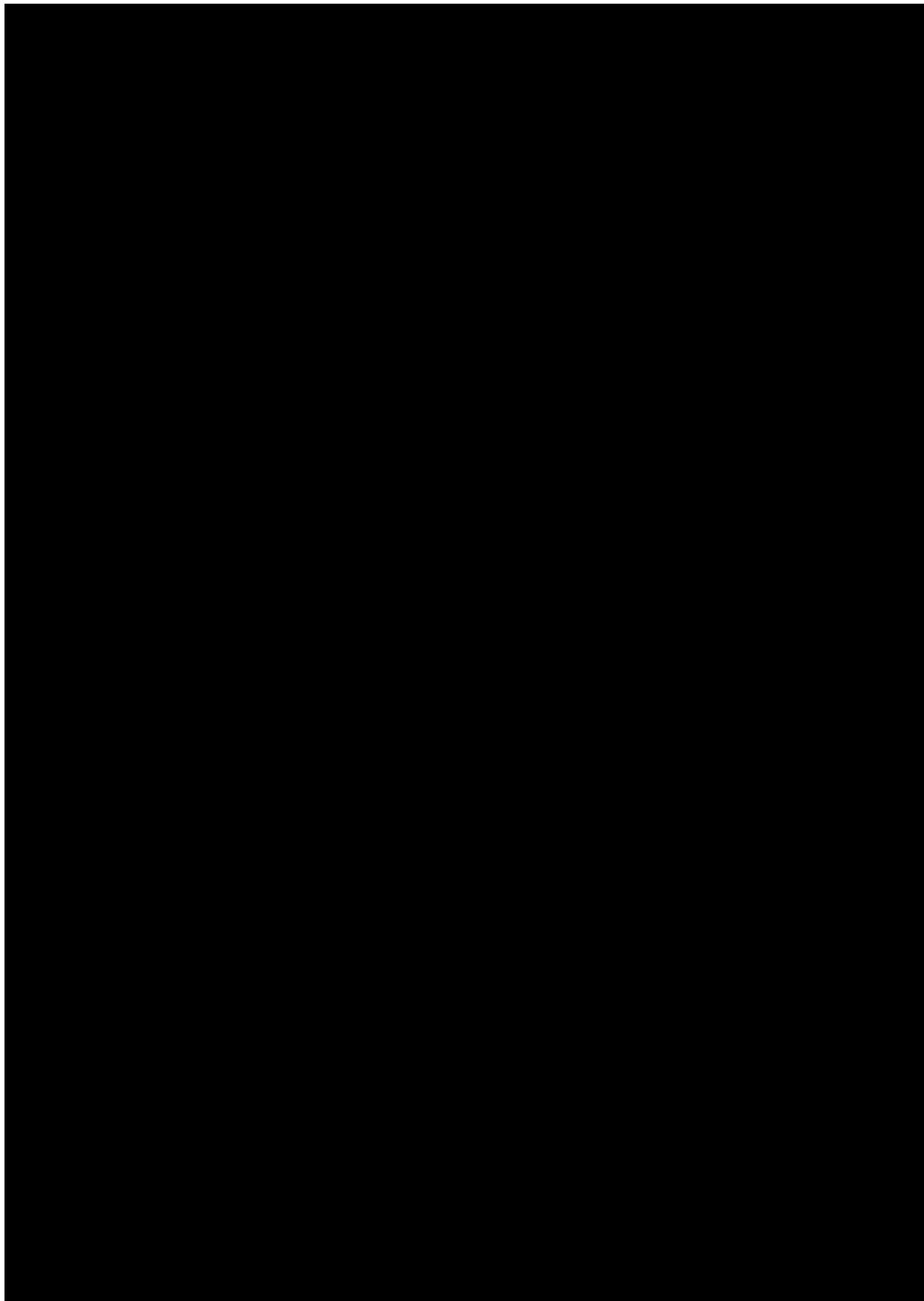
"The 20th CPSU Congress has greatly helped imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries by providing them with weapons against revolution, against Communism, and against the socialist camp....

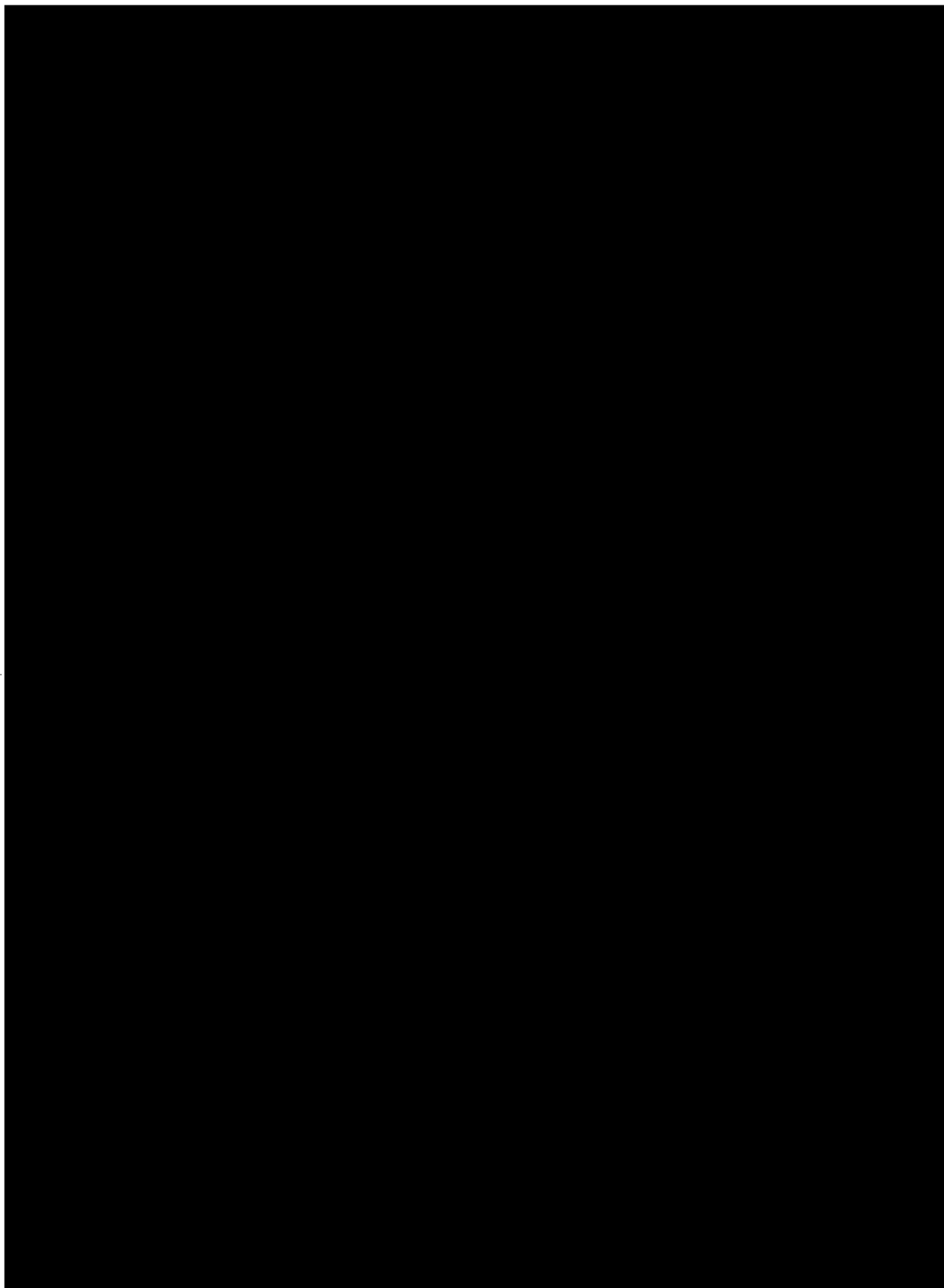
"Those enemies of Communism, the Trotskyites, also seized the opportunity to move into action....

"No matter how the K. revisionists try to justify the 20th CPSU Congress, it will go down in history as an anti-Marxist-Leninist congress which proclaimed the birth of K. revisionism; a congress which betrayed the proletarian world revolution and served imperialism and world reaction; a congress that split the ICM and undermined the great unity of the revolutionary peoples of the whole world; a congress that degenerated the CPSU which Lenin founded ... in the direction of a bourgeois political party; a congress that defamed the great Soviet state and put it on the path of degeneration from a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the direction of a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The 20th CPSU Congress will go down in the annals of history as one that will stink for all time.

"... Collaboration between the Soviet Union and the United States to dominate the world did not work in the past, does not work now, and will not work in the future. However much they collaborate, the Soviet Union and the United States can never stamp out the just struggles of the great Vietnamese people and the revolutionary peoples of the world against U.S. Imperialism; they simply reveal more and more fully how K's successors are still transposing their relationships with friend and foe, aligning themselves with the chief enemy of the people of the whole world while directing the sword's edge against the revolutionary peoples....

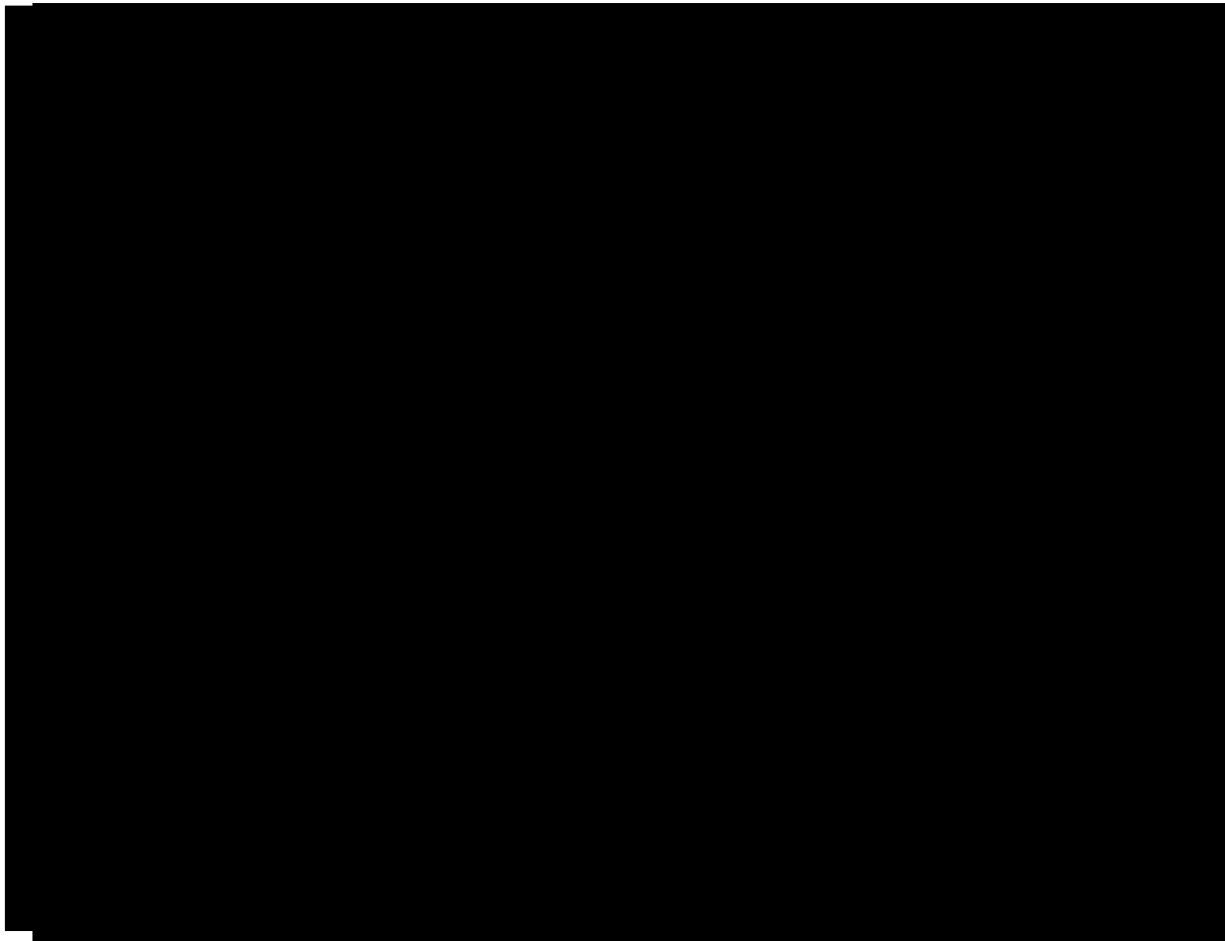






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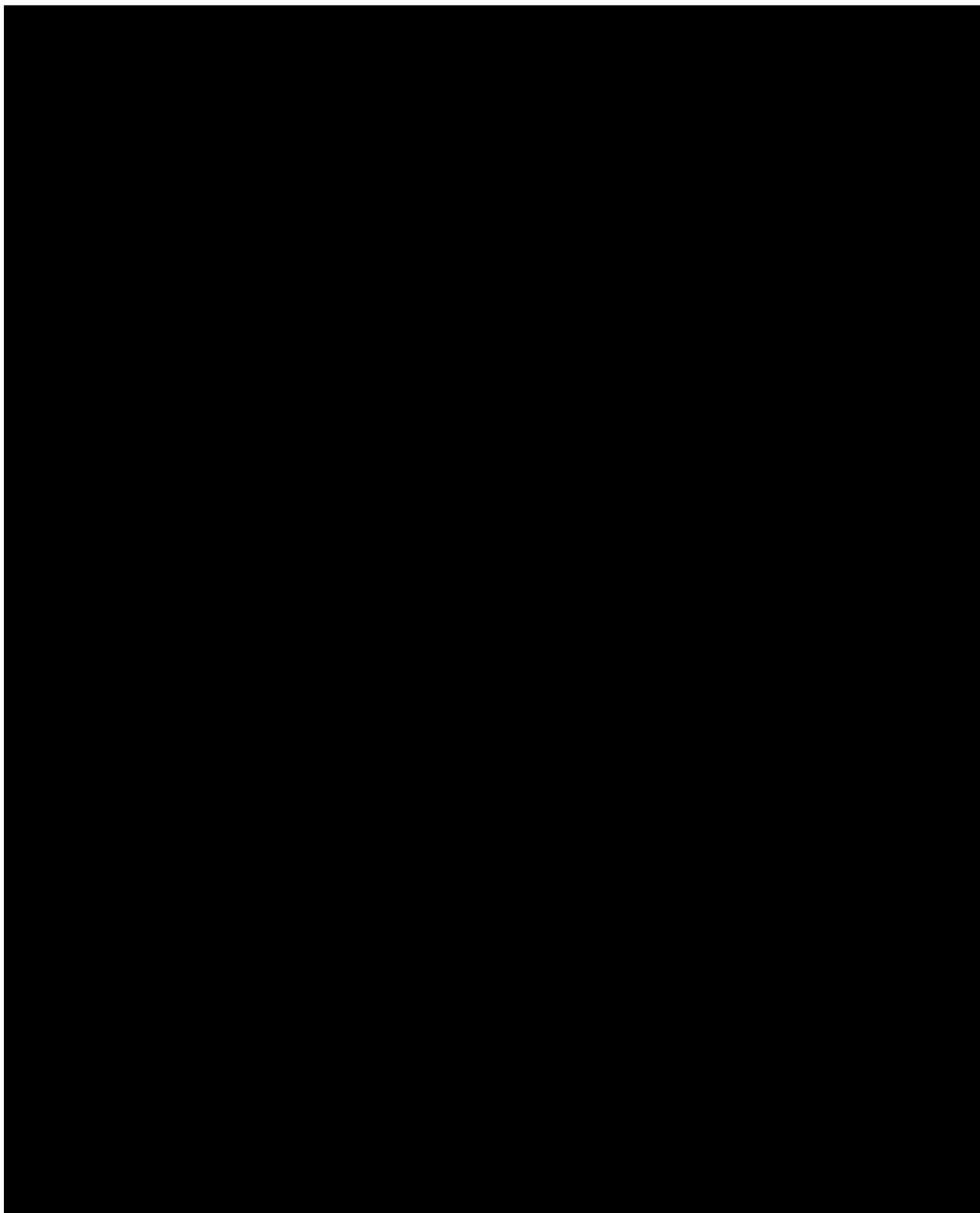
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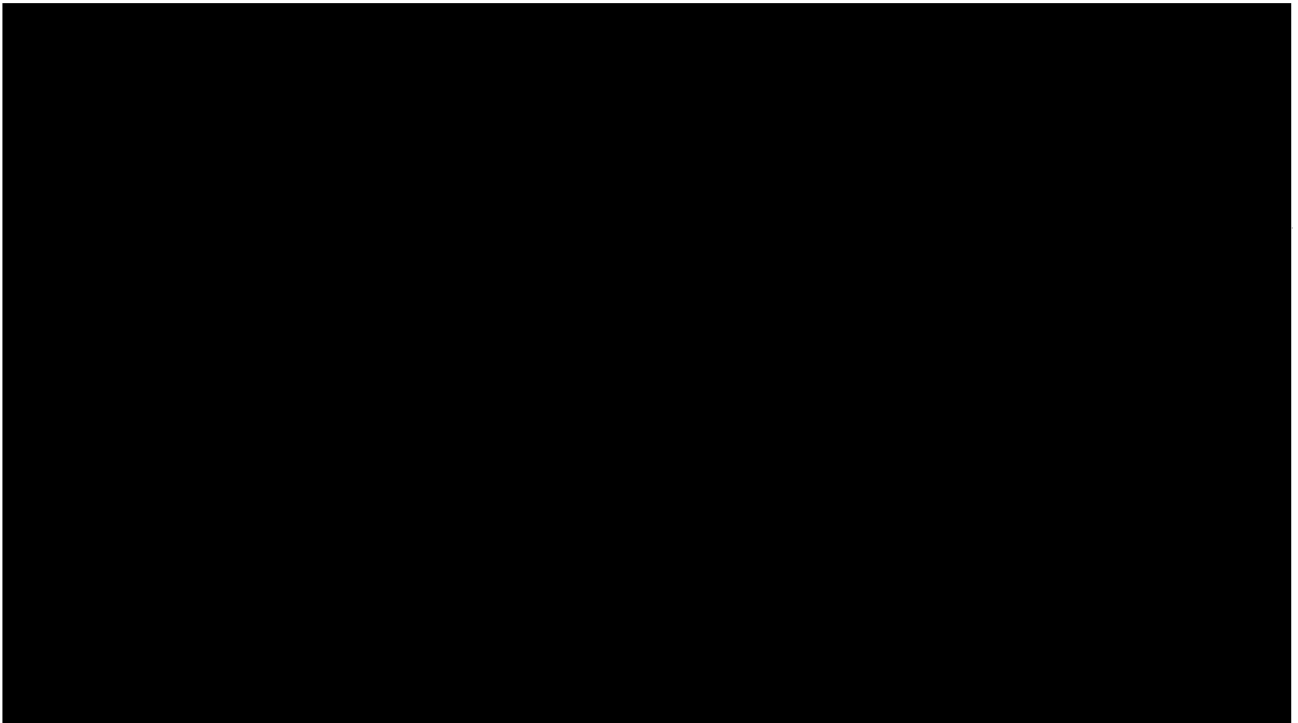
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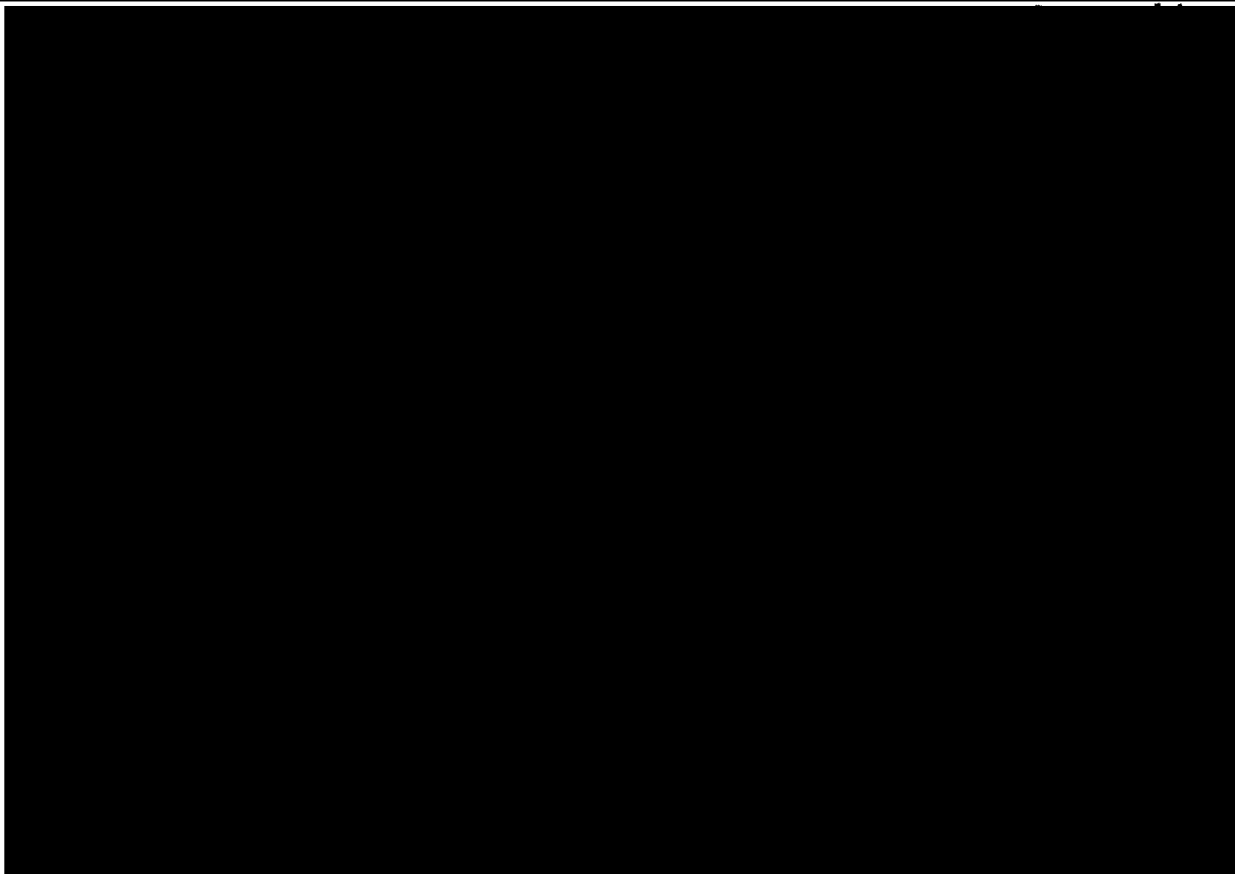
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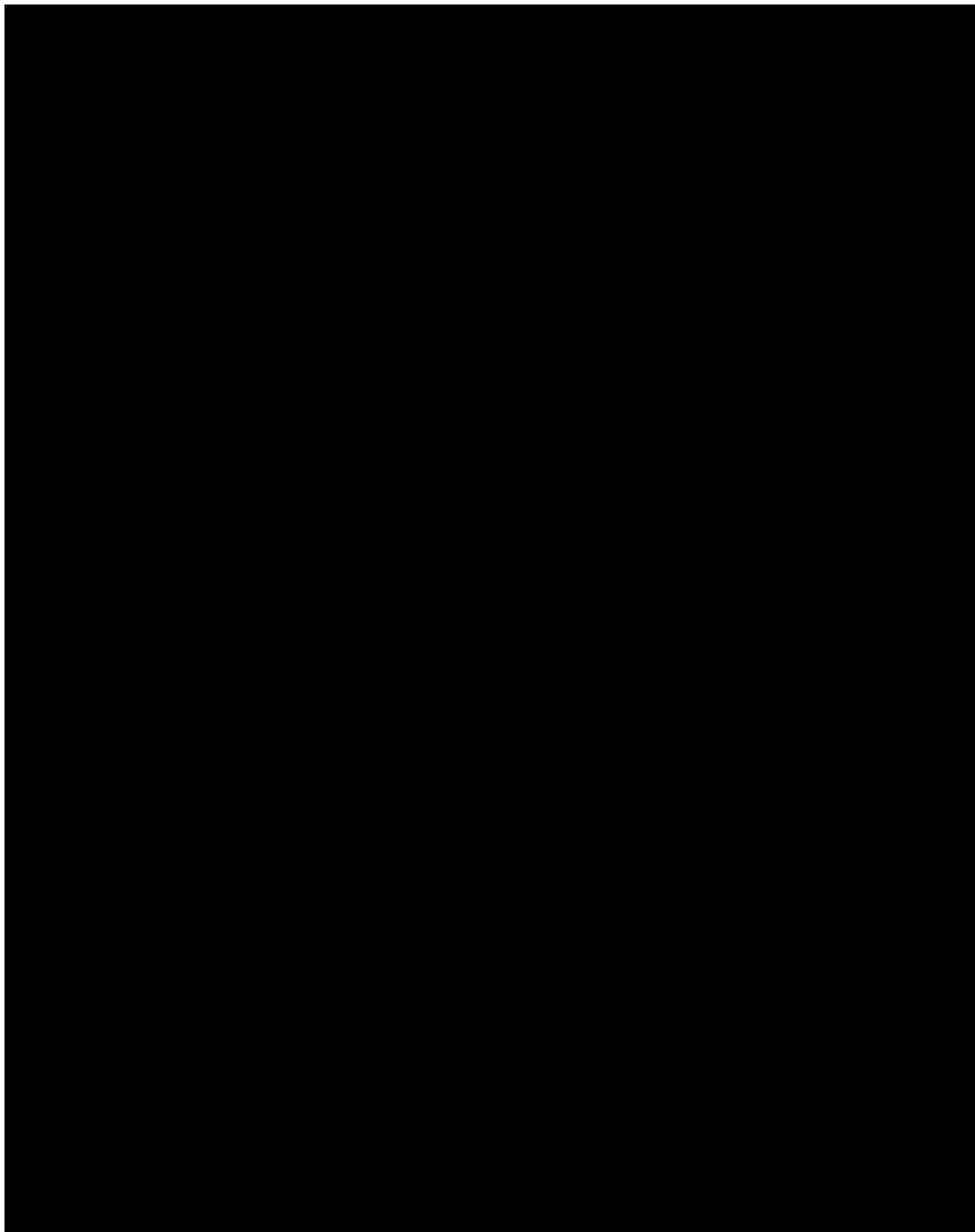


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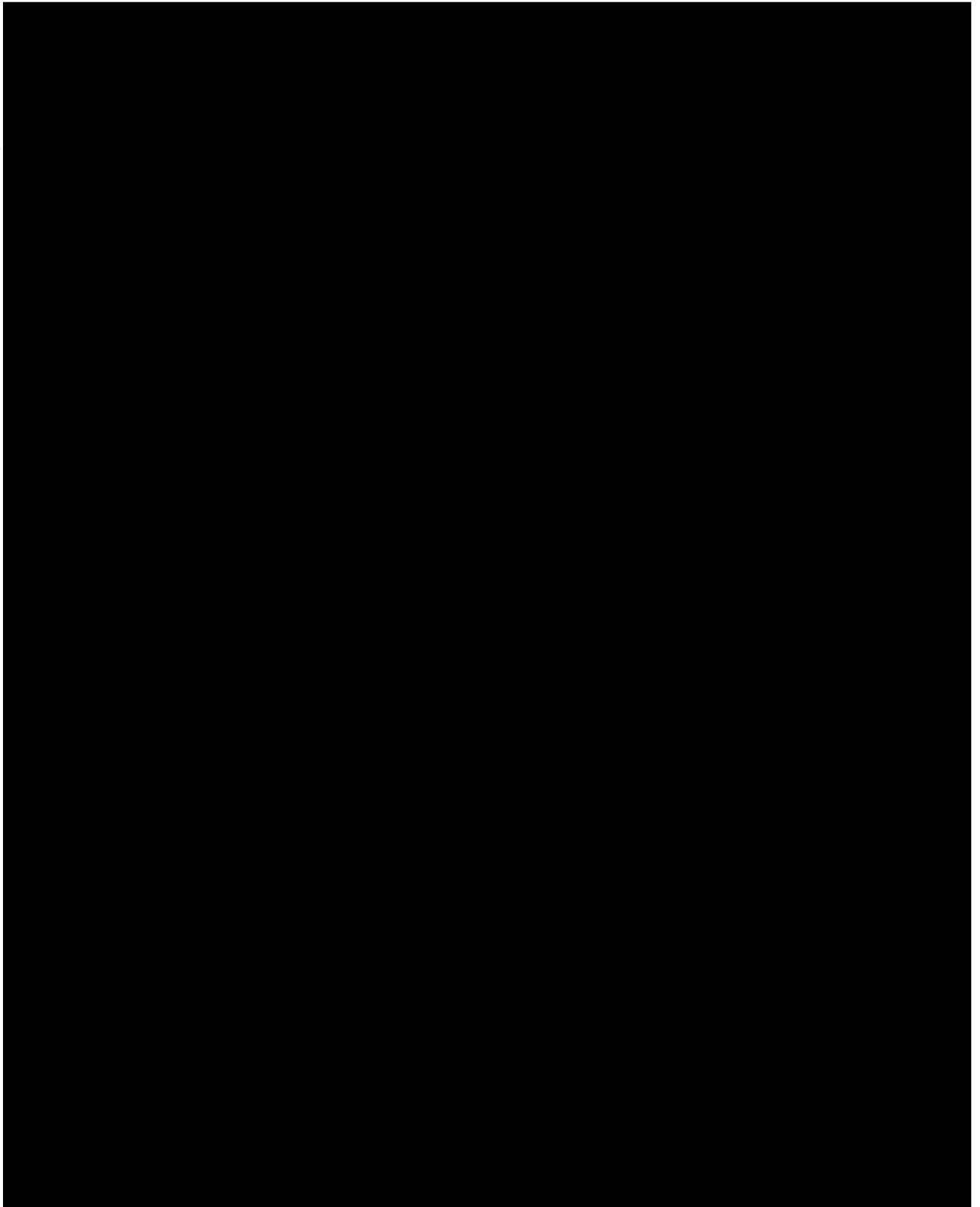
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10 May 1965

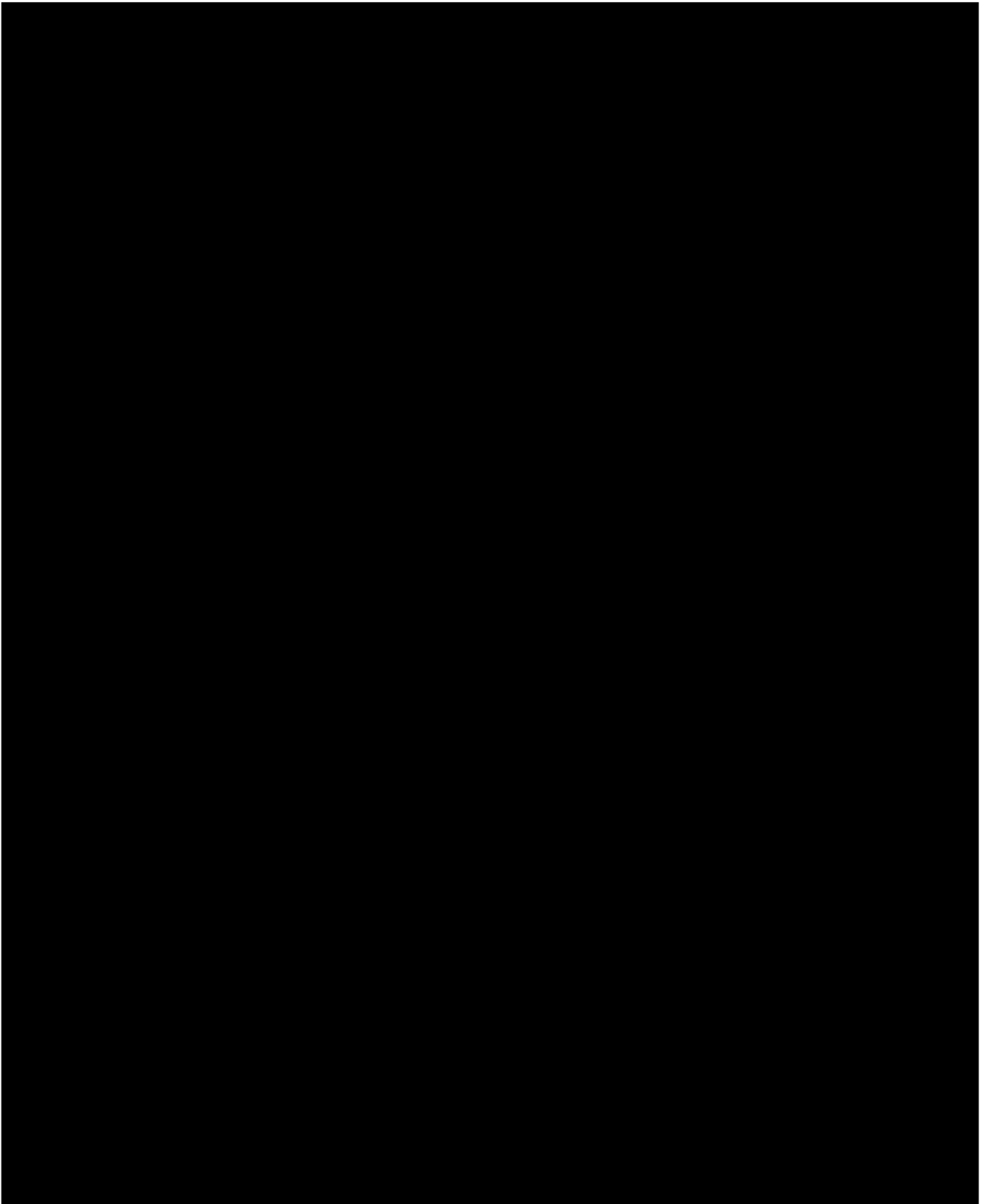
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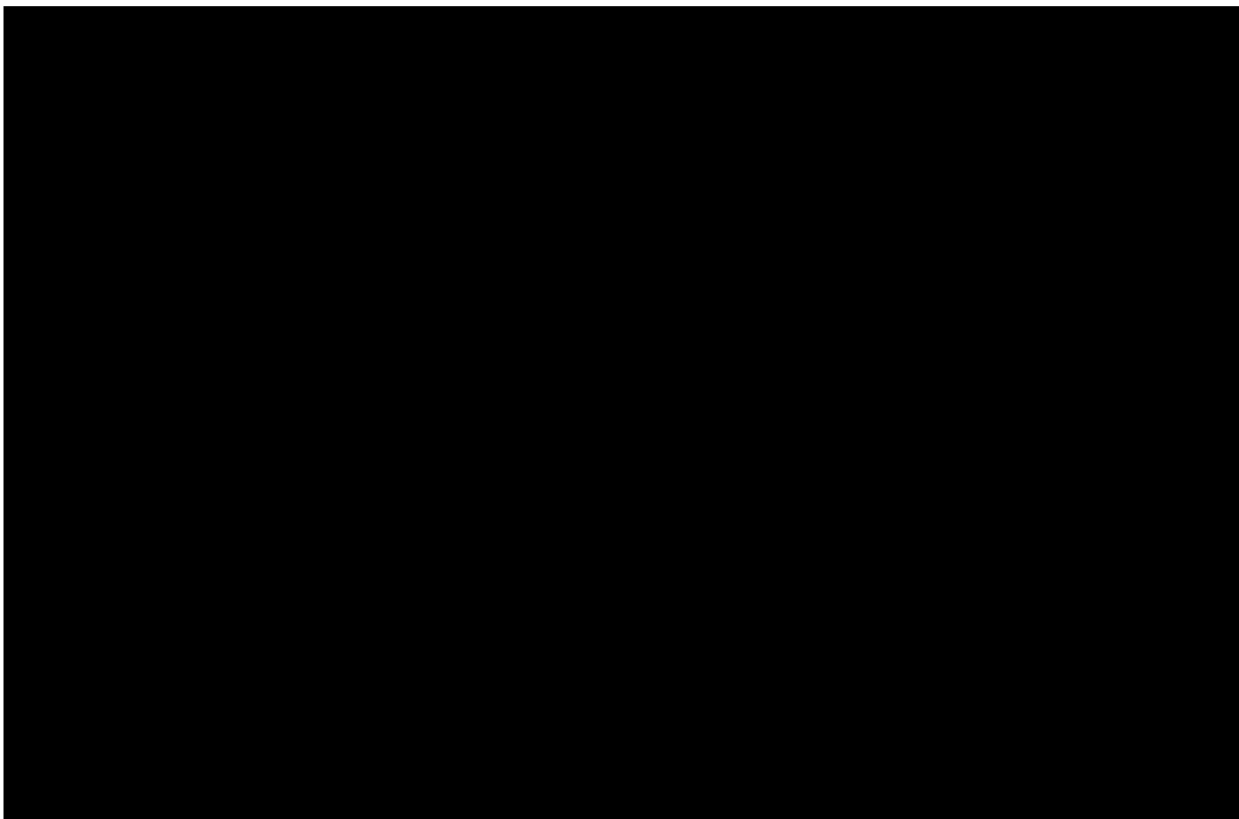


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Fact Sheets

~~Top Secret and Use Only~~

10 May 1965

The Beltramini Affair

Arrest of three Communist couriers in Caracas has once again focused attention on the magnitude of Soviet financial aid to the Communists in Latin America. At the same time it has implicated the Italian Communist Party (CPI) as an important transmission belt for funding, an aspect of the case which should come as a shock to those who had taken at face value the peace-loving, democratic image which the CPI has sought to project in recent years.

In a sensational press conference, Venezuelan Minister of the Interior Gonzalo Barrios revealed on 10 April that three Communist couriers had been arrested with \$330,000 in one-hundred-dollar bills in their possession. A summary of information on the principal characters, a chronology of events, and a brief appraisal of their significance follow.

THE CHARACTERS:

1) Clara Baretic de Padilla. Argentine citizen, born 22 July 1933 in Entre Rios, Argentina, of Yugoslav parents. Fanatical Communist married to Eduardo Padilla, lawyer by profession, leader in the Venezuelan Communist Party (CPV) and important member of FALN (Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional) since its founding. Eduardo was arrested in 1963 for terrorist activity and hiding arms, sentenced to three months, released. According to the most logical interpretation of the Barrios press statement, La Baretic arrived about a fortnight before the others and apparently was the one who sent a cable to Maddalena Gaglio, in Rome. Arrested about 26 March with \$100,000 in her possession, she was deported to Argentina on 13 April as an undesirable alien.

2) Alessandro Beltramini. 54 years old Milanese doctor and prominent member of the Italian Communist Party (CPI). Elected to Milan City Council on CPI ticket. Reported in press that he owns San Siro Clinic in Milan and two racing stables, all valued at 3.2 million dollars. He claimed that his trip to Caracas was personal and that he had converted part of his holdings into dollars and come to Venezuela to invest money and start a new life.

(Cont.)

3) Josefa Ventosa Jimenez. Spanish citizen, age 22, born Barcelona. Mistress and traveling companion of Beltramini. Both had made prior visits to Venezuela and Peru. Her Spanish passport shows travel to Czechoslovakia and East Germany. In an interview at Caracas police station 19 April, she admitted making the money vests from old shirts, and claimed that Beltramini was going to divorce his wife, from whom he had been separated for many years, and marry her. La Ventosa and Beltramini were arrested at the Maiquetia Airport, Caracas, on 7 April after direct flight from Milan. Between the two of them they carried \$230,000.

4) Carlo Coccioli, born 1920, Livorno, Italy. On staff of Il Corriere della Sera, prestigious Milan daily. Author of several books, among them Heaven and Earth (Prentice Hall, 1952). In 1960 formed part of a seminar used by Communists as an activist group at the University of Mexico. Has many Communist connections in Mexico and Italy, and is believed to be under Communist discipline, although he is not an overt member of the CPI. Was sent to Caracas by his paper to cover the Beltramini case. His dispatches reflected his sympathy for the Communist couriers.

5) Maddalena Gaglio, resident in Rome, wife of Gianfranco Albanese, noted Italian physicist who has studied and taught in Moscow. Both are high-ranking members of the CPI. Mrs. Gaglio is private secretary of Matteo Secchia, official of the foreign section of the CPI and alleged to handle CPI secret funds supplied by the Soviets. One of the couriers, apparently Clara Baretic, sent an "arrived safely" cable to Mrs. Gaglio. She was presumably being used as an intermediary, and forthwith communicated to Matteo Secchia the safe arrival of one of the financial couriers.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS.

25 March 1965: Possible date of cable from Clara Baretic to Maddalena Gaglio. (Gonzalo Barrios, in his press conference, said that she was not arrested in the airport, but later and as a result of investigations.)

26 March: Approximate date of arrest of Clara Baretic.

7 April: Alessandro Beltramini and Josefa Ventosa departed Milan and arrived same day Maiquetia airport, Caracas. Arrested at the airport shortly after arrival by the DIGEPOL, Venezuelan Direccion General de Policia.

9 April: The DIGEPOL arrested Miguel Angel Capriles, important newspaper owner, and 24 other Venezuelans on charges of plotting to overthrow the government. Apparently there was no direct connection between this incident and the arrest of the couriers, although they were announced at the same press conference.

10 April: Minister of Interior Gonzalo Barrios held a press conference where he announced the arrest of the three Communist financial couriers. Gave an abundance of additional background information on the case and revealed that the \$330,000 will become a fund for victims of FALN terrorism.

11-12 April: Announcement made sensational headlines in world press. In Rome, two Communist senators demanded that the government investigate the Beltramini detention. In Caracas, the Italian Ambassador made a perfunctory call on the Foreign Ministry. In Milan, Il Corriere della Sera dispatched Carlo Coccioli to Caracas to cover the case.

13 April: Clara Baretic de Padilla was deported to Argentina as an undersirable alien. Under Venezuelan law, the other two couriers can be held as long as 90 days, but it is probable that they will be released well before.

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